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# Guinea-Bissau

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

In November 2022, WFP's Executive Board approved the Guinea-Bissau Country Strategic Plan (CSP) that runs from January 2023-December 2027, with a budget of USD 131 million for the full five years. The CSP aligns with WFP's corporate strategic outcomes 1-4, as well as findings and recommendations from the 2019 National Zero Hunger Strategic Review, the Government's National Strategy for Development, Employment, and Industrial Promotion, 2020-2024, also known as *Hora Tchiga*, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026.

In 2023, the first year of the CSP was marked by a tense political situation in the country. After a period of relative political stability following the parliamentary elections in June and the formation of a new government in August, the President dissolved parliament in December. Despite this situation, and the recurrent changes in ministers and senior government officials, WFP managed to reinforce its crucial relationship with the Government of Guinea Bissau.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with key national stakeholders, including the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment, Finance, Health, Industry, and Women, Family and Social Solidarity. WFP also intensified its partnerships with international financial institutions. This included the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which visited a WFP operation during each of its missions to Bissau during the reporting period. In March 2003, WFP signed its first agreement with the African Development Bank as part of the Emergency Food Security Support project (PAUSA, in Portuguese) implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

WFP also consolidated its traditional relationships with the European Union, Japan, Spain, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). It also reinforced its collaboration with United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), under two Sustainable Development Goal-funded projects, and with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the Peace Building Fund (PBF) Project.

Despite a funding shortfall of 11 percent against 2023 funding requirements, WFP reached more than 222,000 people in need. WFP distributed USD 198,627 alongside 1,622 mt of food, 940 mt of seeds, 1,150 mt of fertiliser, and 1,832 litres of insecticide.

As part of the crisis response component, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, UNICEF and UNFPA, to provide cash-based transfers (CBTs) to more than 10,500 people affected by severe food insecurity, malnutrition (particularly children, people living with HIV and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls), flooding, and forest fires across the country. This helped to increase the proportion of households with an Acceptable food consumption score from 73 percent to 95 percent. WFP used this CBT activity to build the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity's capacities across its different steps, including targeting, prioritisation, registration, mobile money payment, and reconciliation. Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity will directly benefit the implementation of the social protection policy and the social register.

In 2023, WFP reached 179,000 schoolchildren with school meals in 852 schools - representing 50 percent of primary schools in the country. Additionally, WFP provided take-home rations to nearly 25,000 girls in grades 5 and 6, as well as 635 children with disabilities. This encouraged their families to enrol their children and keep them in school. The home-grown school feeding programme was also an important priority, with 1,224 metric tonnes of locally produced food purchased from smallholder farmers. Despite WFP's best efforts, some school canteens were closed for several weeks due to food shortages. However, thanks to significant fundraising efforts, WFP was able to run the school feeding programme with in-kind contributions from Japan and the Republic of Korea, as well as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) [1].

WFP and the Ministry of Health continued to treat acute malnutrition and worked to prevent stunting. The reach of these activities increased from three to six regions, with a 35 percent increase in the number of people reached. A social and behavioural change communication study was completed, and a corresponding communication strategy and tools are being developed. Social and behaviour change communication tools will support awareness campaigns on good nutrition practices in local communities.

Under activity 4 and through the PAUSA project, WFP strengthened the resilience of over 48,000 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) through the provision of agricultural inputs. In December 2023, WFP signed agreements with 12 local farmer cooperatives to develop smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) activities to fight poverty and food insecurity. Through contracts linked to the school canteen programme, WFP also provided a sustainable market and income generation for the farmer cooperatives by purchasing their production surpluses. WFP has also begun negotiations with local banks on a blended financing mechanism to strengthen the capacity of local cooperatives, to help catalyse positive change in the country's local food systems.

# 270,451

## Total beneficiaries in 2023

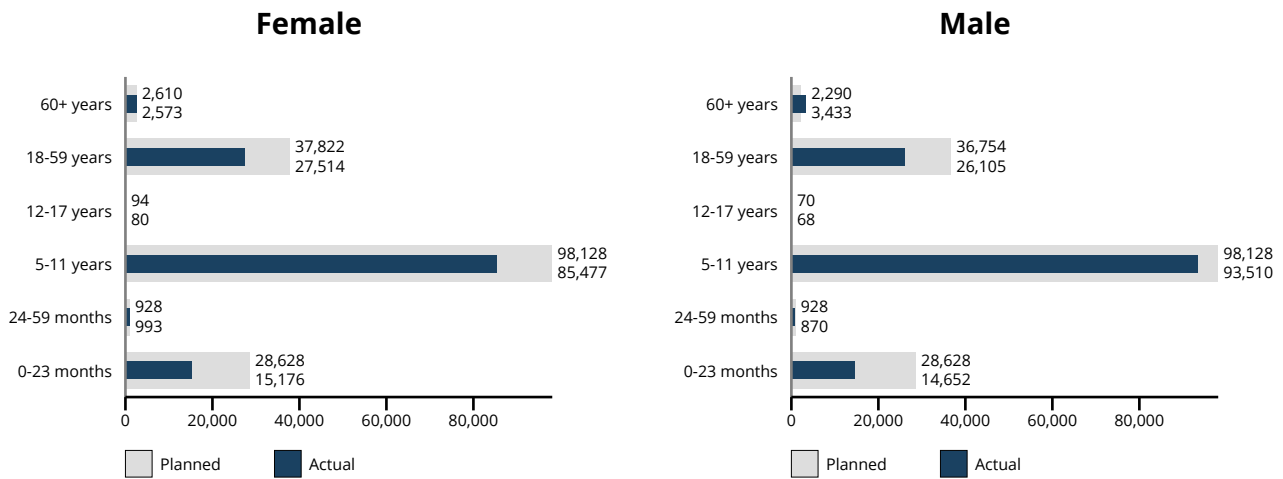


49% female



51% male

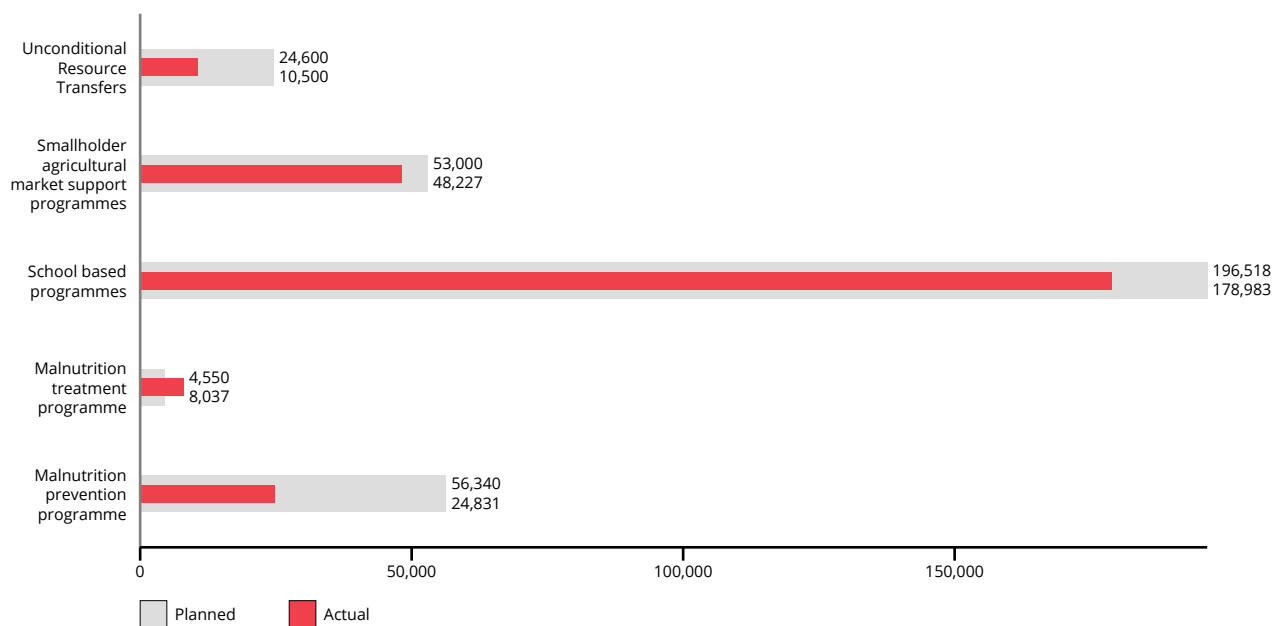
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



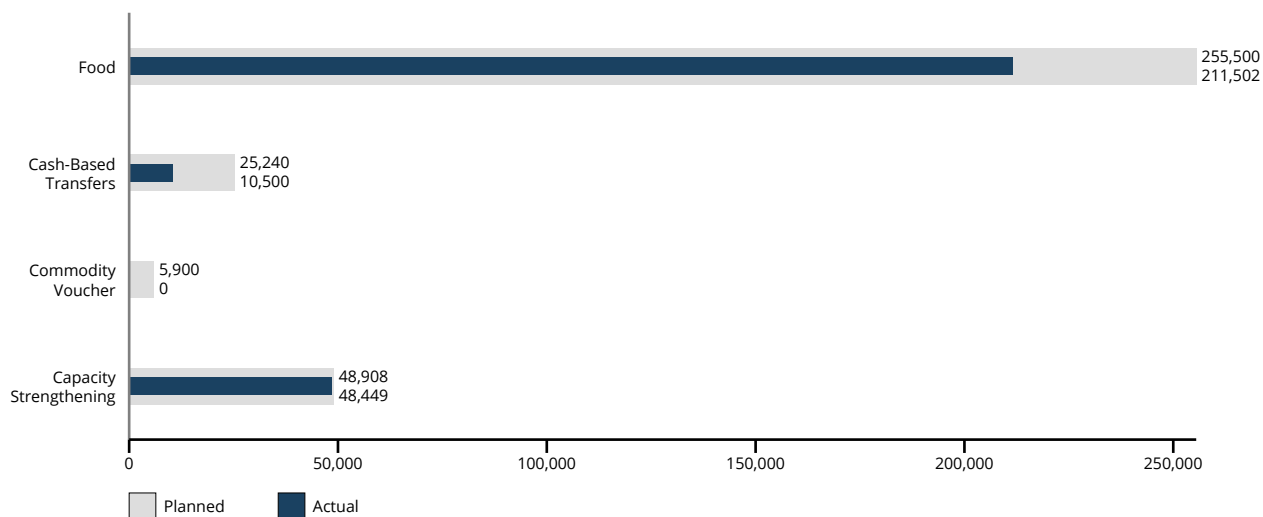
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



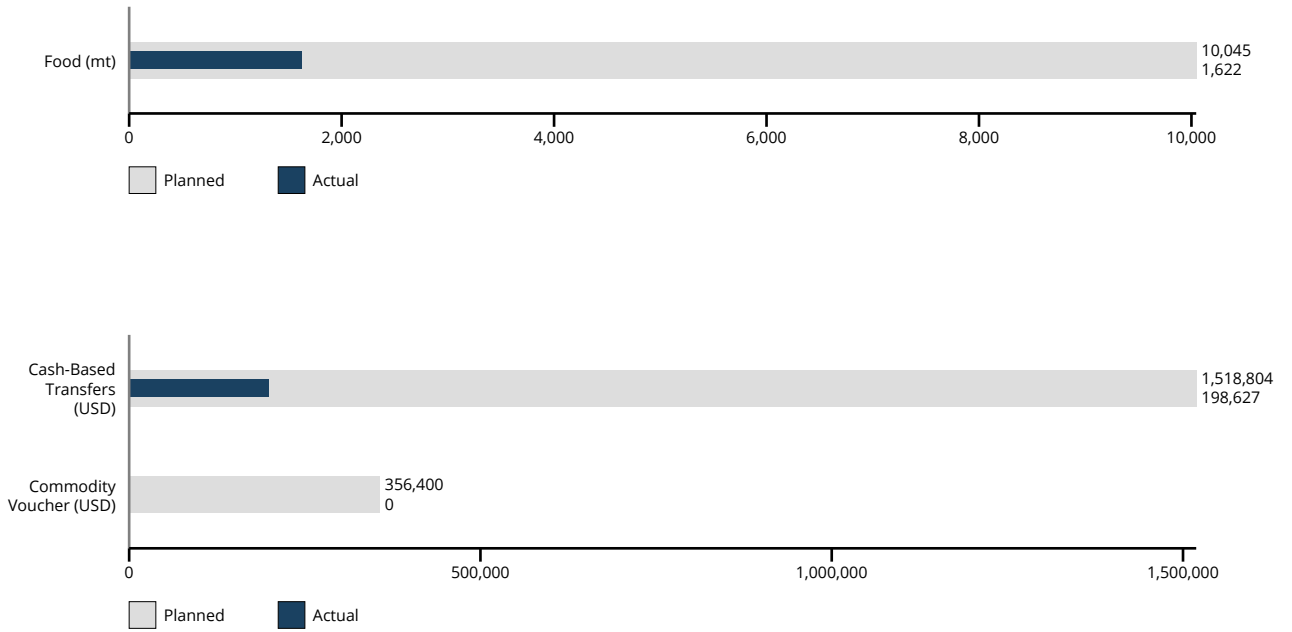
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



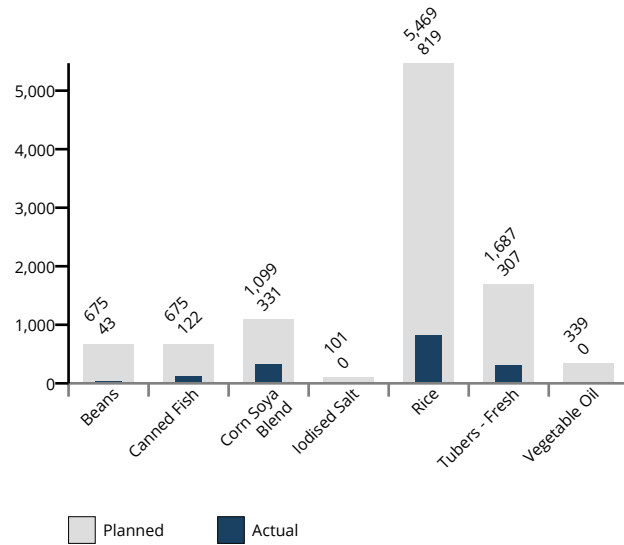
## Beneficiaries by Modality



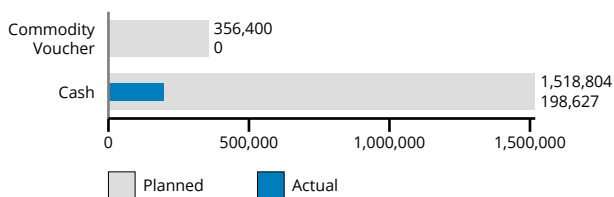
### Total Transfers by Modality



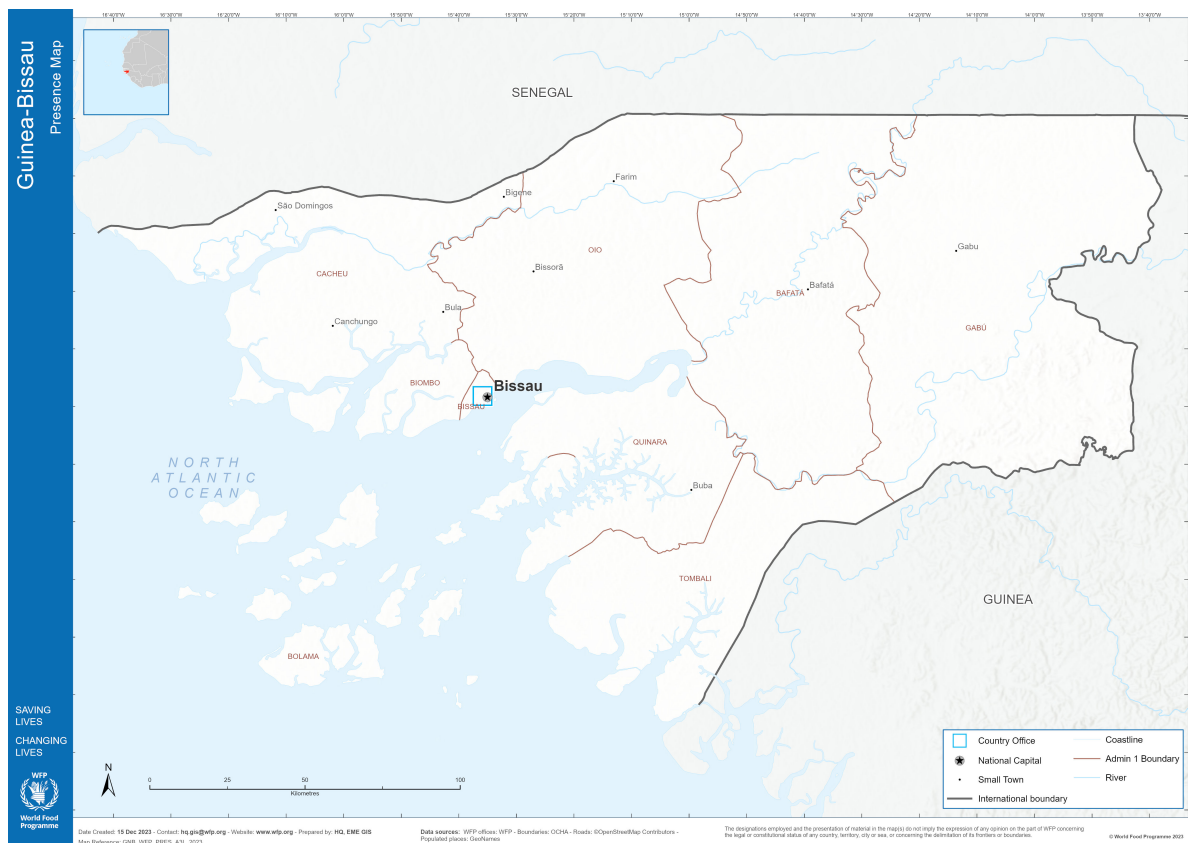
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Guinea-Bissau is a low-income country, and it ranked 177<sup>th</sup> out of 191 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index [1] and 118<sup>th</sup> out of 125 countries in the 2023 Global Hunger Index [2]. Its history of political instability has contributed to socioeconomic fragility and disruptions to its governance. Despite abundant natural resources and economic opportunities in agriculture, fisheries, tourism and mining, the country faces significant development challenges. Sixty-four percent of Guinea-Bissau’s population is multidimensionally poor, while 20 percent were considered vulnerable to multidimensional poverty [3]. The economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and soaring global food prices linked to the Ukraine crisis have aggravated the situation and exacerbated difficulties in the provision of essential public services.

Guinea-Bissau has been ranked as the fifth most vulnerable country to the effects of climate change [4]. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), given its exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including a wide range of impacts related to the climate crisis, and potentially more frequent and intense climate shocks [5]. Climate projections for the country include an increase in extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and sea-level rise, which could exacerbate the fisheries resource scarcity, coastal erosion, flooding, mangrove deforestation, and the saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources.

Agriculture is the backbone of the national economy, accounting for one third of the country’s gross domestic product (GDP) [6] and employing 68 percent of the workforce [7]. However, it is characterised by low technological investment, difficult access to credit, and rural-to-urban migration. Cashews are the single most important source of rural income, while other crops are primarily grown for subsistence, with rice being the main staple crop. Cashew cultivation accounted for 90 percent of total exports and employed - directly or indirectly - 80 percent of the labour force [8]. In this sector, rural women were particularly disadvantaged as they suffered from strong, multidimensional inequalities. Eighty percent of women worked in agriculture, however many had no access to land to cultivate due to traditional and ethnic customary laws. Women’s access to bank loans and property was also heavily restricted, as men held sole authority in households. Additionally, 84 percent of young women in rural areas were illiterate.

Economic and climate-related vulnerability drivers associated with poor nutritional habits translated into widespread food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP’s latest National Food Security and Nutritional Survey, conducted in October 2023, showed that 28 percent of families (498,000 people) were food insecure. This was a significant increase from the 19 percent recorded in October 2022. In addition, 84 percent of children aged 6 to 23 months did not receive the

minimum acceptable diet for their age, which deprived them of the energy and nutrients they needed during the most critical period of their physical and cognitive development. Among women and girls aged 15 to 49 years, only 32 percent achieved the minimum dietary diversity level [9]. The last Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) survey also revealed that stunting affected 28 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months, peaking at more than 30 percent in Bafatá, Gabú and Oio regions. This would be classified as a Very High prevalence by the World Health Organization. Wasting affected 5 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months [10] while 44 percent suffered from anaemia [11].

Access to education was problematic. Only 69 percent of children were enrolled in primary school before the age of six, with only 25 percent of girls and 29 percent of boys completing primary education [12]. With 33 percent of girls being married or pregnant before the age of 18, and 8 percent married before the age of 15 [13], girls were more likely than boys to drop out of school before reaching the second cycle of primary education (grades 5-6). Malnutrition also had a direct impact on school performance and labour productivity. In 2015, 93 percent of those children that had to repeat a year of primary school were affected by malnutrition [14]. With 43 percent of the working-age population suffering from stunting before the age of 5, malnutrition also had a direct impact on labour productivity [15]. In 2014, 9 percent of the country's GDP (USD 70.6 million) was lost due to child malnutrition [16]. Halving the prevalence of child malnutrition by 2025 could save of USD 148.5 million per year [17].

Worsening droughts and floods have dramatically highlighted the need for greater resilience and climate-smart programming in Guinea-Bissau. Challenging issues in health, education, and gender equality require a comprehensive approach that addresses the problems in their entirety. WFP's Guinea-Bissau Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 aimed to address challenges and integrate solutions holistically into all future programming. It is focused on supporting the national government, collaborations with local partners and the mainstreaming of gender equality issues and initiatives to combat climate change vulnerability. The CSP also incorporates WFP's longstanding experience in supporting the Government to address national needs while also responding to new trends. WFP will continue to support the ability of crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks (strategic outcome 1) whilst strengthening the capacity of the Government to develop resilience and response programmes. Working closely with government ministries, WFP will improve the diets and access to essential services of children and vulnerable populations (strategic outcome 2). Through strategic outcome 3, rural communities, particularly women and young people, will be supported with increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks by 2027. WFP will continue to play a vital role in supporting the Government in achieving its objectives, focusing on developing a social protection system architecture (strategic outcome 4).

## Risk management

The main contextual risks for WFP in 2023 continued to be frequent changes in political and technical leadership due to institutional fragility, exacerbated by the fact that the country was in an election year. This situation affected WFP's ability to carry out capacity-building activities with the national Government and hampered the implementation of school feeding, nutrition, resilience and social protection activities.

To mitigate these challenges, WFP continued to work with a wide range of institutional and non-governmental partners at all implementation levels to maximise knowledge transfer and ensure the continuity of its activities.

More than a year after the start of the Ukraine crisis, international food and fuel price volatility continued to worsen, threatening food security and economic stability. According to WFP's Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System, the 2023 cashew campaign was the third worst in the past 25 years, with direct producers selling one kilogram of cashews selling at the local currency equivalent of USD 0.30.

As a result, fluctuations in inflation affected household food affordability throughout 2023, with 28 percent of households experiencing food insecurity. WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development worked together to mitigate these risks by pursuing new projects, such as the Emergency Food Security Support project (PAUSA, in Portuguese), and the promotion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technique in the country, which supported smallholder farmers affected by socio-economic and climate shocks.

## Lessons learned

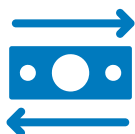
Political instability in Guinea-Bissau led to frequent changes in national counterparts, limiting capacity strengthening and policy advancements. However, WFP continued to work with local authorities to make positive progress towards a full handover of food security and nutrition programmes in the future. While official counterparts changed, WFP's



technical teams remained in place to continue implementation. WFP deliberately took the time to consult, present and explain the new Country Strategic Plan to all key partners to jointly define the way forward on strategic goals and programme implementation.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.



USD 198,626 distributed via **cash-based transfers** (CBTs)



**10,500 vulnerable women, men, girls and boys** received **cash assistance** in three regions (Cacheu, Gabu and Quinara)



The number of households with **acceptable food consumption** increased from 73 to **95 percent** following assistance via **cash-based transfers**



WFP collaborated with the **Ministry of Social Protection, UNICEF and UNFPA** to implement the **Social Protection Support** project

Under strategic outcome 1, and in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (SDG 2), WFP aimed to support vulnerable households affected by severe food insecurity. In addition to the prolonged effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and Ukraine crisis, the disastrous cashew nut marketing campaign in 2023 significantly worsened food insecurity in Guinea-Bissau. This contributed to vulnerable people - especially those in rural areas - not being able to meet their nutritional needs. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP had to prioritise assistance to households and individuals most at risk of food insecurity.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Protection, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF to implement the joint SDG Social Protection Support Project for local communities and regional authorities. The cash assistance provided through the SDG project reached 1,500 households in the three regions selected for assistance: Canhabaque Island and the regions of Gabu and Tombali. The Bolama-Bijagos archipelago faces unique challenges compared to the rest of Guinea-Bissau due to the difficult access in some islands, and its population in Tabanca of Menegue on Canhabaque island required support. These areas also suffered a devastating fire in February 2023. The region of Gabu has some of the highest rate of child malnutrition in the country, and its more remote location within the country's interior posed significant challenges, particularly in terms of access to energy. Tombali, in the South of Guinea-Bissau, is a region that also faced substantial challenges and extreme poverty. When identifying and selecting people in need for this project, a set of criteria was developed to establish which households were most in need. In line with SDG commitments to empowering women and girls, women-led households and widows were specifically identified for support. Across the 1,500 households registered, 630 (42 percent) were headed by women (although more women were included as recipients due to the nature of household-based targeting). The age and number of dependents within a household were also considered. Persons with disabilities and medical conditions, including albinism, HIV/AIDS and leprosy, were also designated as high-priority recipients for support. Community-based targeting of people in need for selecting the 1,500 households was completed in June 2023.

To implement mobile money transfers through the project, people had to confirm that they had a SIM card and that their phone number was logged and registered for mobile money. In August 2023, WFP and partners started the registration of people receiving support. Cooperating partners and the mobile money network in the country collaborated with United Nations agencies to segregate tasks to avoid conflicts of interest as people completed the registration process. Data privacy was upheld by following corporate guidance and by limiting access to sensitive files using Automated Secure File Transfer with partners' systems. The partners could then use mobile money services to transfer entitlements to recipients' phone numbers digitally. In some cases, access to mobile phones was an obstacle to receiving support, so low-cost mobile phones were provided to people in need, which enabled the digital methodology

to be inclusive and functional.

A monthly payment of USD 64.6 (XOF 40,000) was distributed to 1,500 households using mobile money. These recipients were geographically distributed across the three project regions, with 780 transfers in Catio, Tombali region; 348 in Bolama, Bolama-Bijagos region; and 372 in Boe, Gabú region. Payments continued at the same rate for three months, from September 2023-early January 2024. For operational reasons, payments to individuals did not start simultaneously in each region. Each household received USD 193.68 (XOF 120,000) over the course of the programme, with a total of USD 291,241 (XOF 180 million) being distributed over three months. The mobile money network sent small teams to local centres to facilitate access to the payment points and to help with any problems that people encountered. Reconciliation for the three payments showed zero losses.

Cash assistance improved the food and nutrition security of assisted households, particularly for women of reproductive age. This was highlighted in the results of a post-distribution monitoring survey conducted in December 2023, which showed that the proportion of households with an Acceptable food consumption score increased from 73 percent in 2022 to 95 percent in 2023. The number of women that reached minimum dietary diversity also significantly increased to 58 percent, compared with 30 percent in 2022. The number of children aged 6 to 23 months that reached the minimum acceptable diet remained the same, at 9 percent.

As part of WFP's efforts to ensure accountability to affected populations, a community feedback mechanism was developed using a toll-free telephone line. This enabled people to express their concerns and provide any other feedback on the programme. In turn, WFP was able to respond to and act on any feedback within an acceptable timeframe. WFP efforts to communicate project information and available assistance were successful. When surveyed, people in need reported high satisfaction regarding how they received information about the project and the assistance available. One hundred percent of people that received support knew the amount of assistance they were entitled to, had received the correct amount of assistance, and understood the selection process. These results clearly demonstrated the effectiveness of WFP's communication strategy in reaching and informing people in need. In the first exit survey after the initial round of distribution, 68 percent of respondents confirmed they were aware of the community feedback mechanism, while 32 percent said they did not have adequate knowledge of it. During post-distribution monitoring in December 2023, 93 percent of people in need confirmed their awareness of the community feedback mechanism.

Through the registration of people in need and its overall implementation, the project was successful in its inclusiveness of different age groups. The dissemination of information was designed with inclusivity in mind, facilitating access to digital literacy support where it may have been lacking.

There is still progress to be made on gender equality in Guinea-Bissau. Of the 1,500 households registered, 630 were women-led (42 percent). Gender imbalance was most evident in the decision-making process regarding entitlements. In 52 percent of cases, men were the sole decision-makers, compared to women being the sole decision-makers in 37 percent of households. However, in 48 percent of cases, women were at least partially involved in the process, which suggested a degree of positive progress.

WFP continued to strengthen its collaborations with the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity, and UNFPA and UNICEF (through the One UN initiative) through the implementation of the SDG-funded joint project. WFP also worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to increase the range of coverage and the number of assisted households.

WFP strengthened the food security and nutrition monitoring system (FSNMS) established in 2015 in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute of Statistics, and worked effectively to ensure the Government could take full ownership of it. This was achieved through coordination of the FSNMS and technical unit, which involved multiple food security and nutrition stakeholders, including the Government, civil society organisations, development partners, and United Nations agencies.

WFP supported the monitoring of monthly prices of 50 essential items (both food and non-food) in 44 markets throughout the 39 sectors of the country. This data was published in quarterly reports. In 2023, two rounds of data collection were carried out (March and October) to assess the country's food security level. Findings from the studies were presented and shared at the national level with partners, and used for the *Cadre Harmonisé* exercises in March and November 2023.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 02: Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027.



WFP provided **school meals** for nearly **179,000 children** and **take-home meals** to **25,000 girls** in grades 5 and 6 and **635 children with disabilities**



**1,224 metric tonnes** of **mixed food** distributed, **91 percent** of which was **locally produced** by **smallholder farmers**



**24,700 children** aged 6 to 23 months at risk of stunting received **222.3 metric tonnes** of **specialized nutritious food** (19 percent increase from 2022)



WFP distributed **81 metric tonnes** of **specialized nutritious food** to treat moderate acute malnutrition in **6,933 children** aged 6 to 59 months

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aimed to ensure that all children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau had improved diets and access to basic levels of health, education, and nutrition. It also focused on the implementation of school meal programmes and the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. This outcome complemented strategic outcome 3, through which WFP aimed to link smallholder farmer production to markets and school meals through local food purchases.

Through its close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP assisted 852 elementary schools of the 900 it targeted. This represented more than 50 percent coverage of the 1,700 schools in the country. Within these 852 elementary schools, WFP provided hot meals to 179,000 school-age children (48 percent girls) from grades 1-6.

To encourage enrolment, retention and graduation of schoolchildren, WFP promoted the distribution of take-home rations. In 2023, WFP distributed these rations to 24,987 girls in grades 5 and 6, and 635 children with disabilities. As intended, school feeding and take-home rations supported school enrolment, attendance, and retention during the 2022-2023 academic year when compared with baseline and 2022 values. They also improved children's access to nutritious food.

As part of the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP purchased locally produced foods from smallholder farmers to be used in school meals. In 2023 WFP distributed 1,126 mt of food to schools; 1,224 mt of products were purchased locally - including 818 mt of rice, 340 mt of tubers, and 66 mt of beans - while 121 mt of canned fish from Japan was also distributed. WFP's home-grown school feeding programme purchased local produce from 2,194 women (of 8 rural women associations) to support women's economic empowerment. Food was also purchased locally from 723 male smallholder farmers.

WFP's work on inclusive education continued in 2023 after the successful launch of the Education Without Borders project in 2020. This project reached all 852 schools in Guinea-Bissau covered by WFP's school meals programme. In May 2023, WFP commenced a pilot phase of school garden creation in two schools that hosted schoolchildren living with disabilities. The subsequently grown fruit and vegetable crops were intended to add nutritional diversity to school meals, while also supporting wider government efforts to introduce health and nutrition programmes into schools.

To reduce rural poverty through its links to local agricultural production, WFP entered into an unprecedented partnership agreement with local farmers' cooperatives to supply school meals. Under this partnership agreement, which began in February 2024, WFP agreed to purchase 663 mt of rice and 109 mt of beans from 12 national smallholder farmers' cooperatives. Coordination with the Guinea-Bissau Government and cooperating partners was key to improving the number of schools assisted, selection processes, and the strengthening of synergies between organizations and initiatives. In 2023, two coordination meetings were held with the School Canteens Board and the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in local procurement process. Other bilateral meetings were organised with the General Directorate for Social Action and School Canteens and the Inclusive Education Board to

coordinate optimal implementation of school meal activities. This facilitated the Government's commitment to the school feeding initiative from February 2024.

Regarding nutrition, WFP extended its coverage capacity for its interventions in nutrition recovery centres for children aged 6 to 59 months. Three health regions were added to the programme, in addition to the existing three. This expansion enabled WFP to reach more children that were suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and contributed to a reduction in the incidence of malnutrition in these regions. As a result, WFP distributed 81 mt of specialized nutritious food to treat moderate acute malnutrition in 6,933 children aged 6 to 59 months. The recovery rate was 92 percent, well above the baseline and slightly above 2022 results. The default rate decreased by 1.6 percent compared to the previous year, while the mortality rate remained similar, at 0.15 percent. However, efforts are needed to reduce the non-response rate, which increased by 0.6 percent compared to 2022.

From July-October 2023, during the food shortage period in Guinea-Bissau, WFP distributed 222 mt of specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus) and reached 24,700 children aged 6 to 23 months in Bafatá, Gabu and Oio regions, which all had a high prevalence of chronic malnutrition. This was a 19 percent increase in children assisted compared with the 2022 result, thanks to improved financial and programmatic management of the activity. The post-distribution monitoring survey from December 2023 showed that only 2 percent of assisted children (moderate acute malnutrition treatment and stunting prevention) achieved a minimum acceptable diet, while 48 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years old achieved minimum dietary diversity.

From July to August, WFP conducted a study of vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition among people living with HIV or tuberculosis with a view to improving nutritional support for these vulnerable groups. This enabled WFP to set goals and targets to address the nutritional needs of people living with HIV, and their families, who do not know where their next meal will come from. In 2023, 20 mt of specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus) were distributed, and 883 malnourished people living with HIV were supported. However, this was lower than in 2022 due to financial constraints.

WFP collaborated with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the technical capacity of 127 health technicians (32 percent women). This helped to ensure the implementation of an integrated management protocol for moderate acute malnutrition in nutritional recovery centres in four regions considered to have the most critical global acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition indicators. Additionally, 295 community health workers (15 percent women) were trained to identify malnourished children and distribute specialized nutritious food to prevent chronic malnutrition. Finally, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and the NGO Alternag (Guinean Association of Studies and Alternatives), to provide capacity building for 95 health technicians (53 percent women) in charge of anti-retroviral treatment centres, tuberculosis testing centres and moderated acute malnutrition recovered centres.

To celebrate the National Nutrition Day on 18 November 2023, WFP supported the Ministry of Health by providing free consultations and awareness-raising activities on nutrition best practices with local nutrition stakeholders and partners. This complemented the social and behavioural change activities and reinforced WFP's nutrition messages. The combination of these modalities aimed to improve nutrition and dietary diversity, while enabling the implementation of newly learned practices. The ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable behaviour change. A total of 1,000 people (51 percent women) were sensitised during the event. Exhibitions of locally produced products and cooking demonstrations using local products were also held.

Strategic outcome 2 was underfunded, with a 22 percent gap per the funding requirements. This affected school feeding and led to a reduction in rations and the total number of feeding days. Some school canteens were closed for several weeks due to lack of food. These resource challenges may last until March 2024. However, given WFP's fundraising efforts, additional donor support is expected from the African Development Bank-Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) [1] and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as a rice donation from the Republic of Korea. The funding situation is forecasted to improve for 2024-2027. In particular, a contribution from the Government of Spain will support the implementation of the Nutrition Activity until 2029, although WFP will need to seek additional contributions to fill gaps.

To ensure the effective implementation of school feeding and nutrition activities, WFP strengthened its partnership with UNICEF and the Ministries of Education and Health, as well as working with the Ministry of Agriculture in the promotion of the purchase of locally produced food.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes, and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition, and strengthen community- and national level nutrition services.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

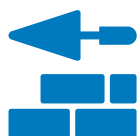
## Strategic outcome 03: Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027.



WFP contributed to **disaster risk reduction** in **15 communities**, rehabilitating salinised **rice fields**, improving **water access** and supporting **horticulture**



More than **44,800 smallholder farmers**; **51 percent women**, received over **2,200 metric tons** of **agricultural inputs** (seeds and fertiliser)



WFP rehabilitated **agricultural lowlands** by building **47.6 km of dykes** in Buba, Pitche and Sao Domingos districts through **food assistance for assets**



WFP signed **12 agreements** with **farmers' cooperatives** to provide smallholder **agricultural market support** and procure food for **school canteens**

Under this outcome, WFP aimed to provide rural households with a comprehensive assistance package that would strengthen their resilience to climatic and socio-economic shocks, diversify their livelihoods and improve their nutrition and food security. Given the high participation of women in agricultural activities and their limited access to financial and political decision-making, specific capacity-building and awareness-raising activities were carried out to improve gender equality at the local level and empower women to fully participate in and benefit from WFP activities.

In 2023, the living conditions of the rural population - especially smallholder farmers - deteriorated. This was due to multiple factors, including rising prices linked to the Ukraine crisis, the lasting economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, worsening agricultural conditions due to the climate crisis, and economic issues due to an increasing over-dependence on cashews as a cash crop.

Under the Emergency Food Security Support project (PAUSA, in Portuguese) in Guinea-Bissau, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to use funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB), to distribute cereal seeds and fertiliser to 44,800 smallholder farmers (51 percent women) in 2,435 vulnerable communities across eight regions, and the autonomous sector of Bissau. People in need received over 940 mt of cereal seeds (including beans, maize, millet, peanuts and rice) and 1,150 mt of fertiliser, while 1,832 litres of pesticides were distributed to regional agriculture directorates. On average, each smallholder farmer received 21 kg of seeds and 25 kg of fertiliser. As part of the project, WFP signed an agreement with the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INPA, in Portuguese) to train Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development technicians. By the end of 2023, 60 technicians (18 percent women) were trained and had improved their agricultural knowledge. WFP also contracted the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) to train national technicians in various areas related to organic fertiliser production, seed production, and the cassava value chain development (from cutting and processing to consumption). The Tombali region was identified for the installation of the semi-autotrophic hydroponic unit for the production and multiplication of cassava cuttings, as well as the installation of a high-quality cassava flour processing unit. A modern bakery using manioc flour is planned for mid-2024 in Bissau.

In 2023, WFP continued to implement the Peace Building Fund (PBF) project in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create safe and empowering public spaces with women to mitigate climate security risks and to sustain peace in Guinea-Bissau. The project focused on governance, women's empowerment and climate change adaptation and was implemented in 17 villages from Buba (Quinara region), Pitche (Gabu region) and Sao Domingos (Cacheu region) districts. Consequently, WFP conducted 15 community-based participatory planning exercises involving the 17 villages. Resulting reports included the potential and constraints of these communities and the required action plans based on their priorities for the next five years. The project's activities were based on the conclusions of these planning exercises, with a key lesson being the need to build the capacity of the targeted communities. As a result, 588 people (75 percent women) were assisted through nine training sessions in the three districts on various topics, including business management, climate change adaptation, human rights and leadership.



Training on gender and nutritional best practices reached 200 smallholder farmers (117 women) in targeted areas.

As women's empowerment is closely linked to income and financial independence, WFP invested in agricultural production - women's primary income source in Guinea-Bissau. In line with this, WFP rehabilitated agricultural lowlands by building 48 km of dykes in Buba, Pitche and Sao Domingos districts through the food assistance for asset creation (FFA) initiative. Over 460 people participated in this activity (36 percent women) with USD 62,559 transferred. WFP also distributed 24 mt of rice seeds and 71 kg of vegetable seeds to 3,900 people in need (56 percent women).

WFP supported Government-led resilience-building activities in Guinea-Bissau through the collaboration with the Economic Development Project for the Southern Regions (PADES, in Portuguese), initiated in 2021 with the Ministry of Agriculture. The project, funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), aimed to support rural households in Tombali and Quinara regions that were particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2023, WFP bought 152 mt of rice from smallholder farmers supported by PADES to supply school canteens. In addition to food procurement, WFP trained 20 farmers in budgeting, horticultural production techniques, and small business management.

In late 2023, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to test the K-Rice approach in Guinea-Bissau (using rice varieties that can withstand adverse climatic conditions). The pilot phase of the K-Rice project was implemented in the region of Bafatá (Contuboeil district) to boost the country's rice value chain through the implementation of rice production intensification. This approach had been advocated for by the Republic of Korea, while WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development similarly advocated for System of Rice Intensification (SRI). The SRI project had been researched by WFP and its partners - using better rice farming practices that produce higher yields with lower inputs. The traditional method of rice production in Guinea-Bissau involved spreading a lot of seed directly on agricultural land, without controlling the area. The SRI method, on the other hand, involved growing seedlings in a separate field and then planting them on agricultural land at a greater distance. This prevented the plants from competing with each other and provided space for root development. Combined with better water management, the SRI rice plants grew much larger and produced more grains than the traditional methods.

From September 2023 onwards, WFP built partnerships with smallholder farmers' cooperatives as key actors in the development and transformation of food systems in Guinea-Bissau. In December 2023, WFP signed new contracts with 12 cooperatives to purchase food for schools. Meanwhile, a diverse package of support based on smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) and local food procurement was launched in February 2024. Support will be delivered from specialists that will visit Guinea-Bissau from WFP's Rome Headquarters and Regional Bureau Dakar.

As a result of WFP's advocacy, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) identified the transformation of food systems as a priority for Government support. The UNCT designated WFP as the lead organization to work closely with other United Nations agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and IFAD. As Guinea-Bissau had not designed its food systems transformation pathway, the focus in 2024 will be on filling this gap and supporting the Government define its future roadmap. WFP and FAO met with the Rome-based Food Systems Hub to inform them of this initiative and to learn from their experiences in different countries. A food system working group will be established between United Nations agencies, national agencies, and relevant organisations such as the AfDB, European Union, and World Bank. The terms of reference of the working group and the profile of the national convener will be finalised and submitted to the UNCT.

Strategic outcome 3 was fully funded at 117 percent against the needs-based plan, due to the support of the Government of Guinea-Bissau under the AfDB-funded PAUSA project. Expenditures exceeded the target set in the implementation plan by 234 percent. However, the PAUSA funds were primarily earmarked for the distribution of agricultural inputs, while some key focus areas under this strategic outcome, such as climate change adaptation activities, were underfunded.

Through a strong partnership with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and AfDB, WFP secured USD 6 million for the next two and a half years under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) [1].

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 04: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.



WFP signed a **work plan** with the **Ministry of Social Protection** to build the capacity of Ministry staff in key areas of **social protection**



WFP commenced a **cost study** for the **social protection policy pillars** and their financing mechanisms

Through this outcome, WFP supported the Government's effort to establish the building blocks of an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system. This was also in line with strategic outcomes 1 and 2 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023.

WFP led the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-funded project, with support from the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity. Close work was also undertaken with partner organizations, including UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), to develop a comprehensive national social protection strategy and support its operationalization. UNICEF led the development of the social protection policy, while UNFPA led the feasibility study of the social registry. WFP led the cash transfer pilot, the cost assessment, and analysis of the funding options for the social protection policy.

In 2023, UNICEF, partnered with WFP, UNFPA, and the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), to support the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity through the SDG-funded joint project to implement key activities for the development of a National Social Protection Policy and Strategy. The aim was to reduce poverty and vulnerability and improve social inclusion and well-being for the most vulnerable populations, including children and their families. Through these efforts, UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA made progress towards the development of a shock-responsive social protection system in Guinea-Bissau. Key steps in the development of the National Social Protection Policy and Strategy were completed, including the review study of best practices on social protection in countries with similar contexts to Guinea-Bissau. Social protection training for 40 steering committee members was conducted, and social protection consultations in six regions identified existing mechanisms of social protection in the country. The consultations involved 138 people from government institutions, civil society organisations, non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies. A workshop was also organised to update the social protection diagnostic study and identify key pillars for the social protection policy.

The completion of key milestones within the social protection policy elaboration process, including capacity building, effective coordination, and partnership among key stakeholders, significantly contributed to the reinforcement of capacities of key government institutions responsible for social inclusion and social protection. The development of the policy, strategy, and social protection floors will accelerate the prevention and reduction of poverty, an aim to eradicate extreme poverty for all people, everywhere, by 2030. This incorporated goals of achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in Guinea-Bissau, and the promotion of effective partnerships between stakeholders. Overall, the three United Nations agencies made progress towards the completion of five of the eight deliverables of the National Social Protection Policy and Strategy, with detailed policy elaboration, validation, and drafting of the policy implementation strategy remaining. Once finalized and approved, the social protection policy and strategy will contribute significantly to poverty reduction, social inclusion, while ensuring that vulnerable people, including children and their families, are well protected. UNFPA made progress towards the development of a feasibility study on the national Social Protection Single registry in the country, with the support of WFP and UNICEF. This included the completion of a desk review, data collection and stakeholder consultations. A workshop was organised to present a proposed methodology and roadmap for developing the proposed outline of the Single Social Registry. However, the proposed inception and preliminary reports required refinement. To address this, UNFPA has brought on board a new consultant to conduct an in-depth review of the existing reports, to make necessary improvements, and to conduct additional analyses and consultations. This should enhance the quality and effectiveness of the Single Social Registry. The project faced several challenges in its inception and development, as well as in the preliminary report on the Single Social Register. Progress has therefore been delayed due to different perspectives and somewhat weaker partnerships with some key national agencies.

WFP led the cash assistance pilot and developed clear vulnerability criteria in coordination with relevant stakeholders to identify and select the most vulnerable households that included people to be assisted. In line with SDG commitments regarding the empowerment of women and girls, women-led households and widows were specifically identified for support. Of the 1,500 households registered for this project, 630 households (42 percent women-headed). Other

vulnerability criteria adopted included but was not limited to households headed by an elderly person, households with a high number of dependents, persons with special needs, a disability, or chronically ill, or those with medical complications like people living with HIV/AIDS, and/or people with leprosy or albinism. During this phase, targeting was completed with ongoing coordination with technical staff from the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity, as well as community social protection agents integrated by the Ministry. This included partners with ongoing nutrition activities who helped to identify vulnerable households with acute malnutrition. Following the selection of people in need, a baseline survey was conducted to assess the reference situation at a household level before cash transfers occurred. Resilience and financial inclusion were prioritised, with 1,141 SIM cards and 399 mobile phones being distributed to vulnerable households to facilitate access to mobile money services. Assisted individuals chose their own passwords for encashment and encrypted databases secured funding data so that people’s privacy was safeguarded. Two rounds of cash transfers (as part of a three-round project) were particularly effective in building household resilience, with funds supporting essential purchases, meeting food and nutritional needs, while also boosting the local economy. This initiative had a positive impact on vulnerable households, promoting financial stability and community well-being.

In 2023, WFP also developed terms of reference and is currently developing the funding mechanism for the social protection strategy, with close coordination with the directorate of social protection, implementing partners of the SDG project (UNICEF and UNFPA), and other key stakeholders within the social protection space in Guinea-Bissau. To strengthen the coordination among the social protection actors, WFP, the General Directorate of Social Protection, and other United Nations agencies participated in a joint meeting. This led to the creation of a social protection working group to ensure the harmonisation of approaches. WFP and the Ministry of Social Protection also signed a work plan, and activities commenced in December 2023.

Strategic outcome 4 was underfunded in 2023, with a significant funding gap of 59 percent. This did not allow WFP to cover key activities beyond those planned in the SDG-funded joint project. Given the need to strengthen its social protection capacity, WFP received an international expert in social protection deployed by Norwegian Capacity (NORCAP) via the Standby Partnership mechanism.

A further challenge encountered was the need for enhanced coordination from the relevant government ministry overseeing social protection programming. This became apparent during the implementation of the SDG-funded joint project, spearheaded by WFP in collaboration with UNFPA and UNICEF. Currently, efforts are being made to bolster coordination under the leadership of WFP.

The project was a promising example of the efficacy of tripartite partnerships in Guinea-Bissau. The three United Nations agencies, government ministries, and cooperating non-governmental organizations were all well-engaged and delivered positive results. This is a promising foundation for the country’s first-ever social protection project rollout. By implementing the recommendations formulated during workshops, partners will ensure that the programme continues to be inclusive and effective, while upholding the values of the involved organisations to the highest standard. This reflected the effective establishment of a system and methodology for targeting, registering, delivering cash-based support, as well as offering a community feedback mechanism to people assisted. In sum, this has the potential to support the seminal development of a single registry tool in Guinea-Bissau.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender inequality in Guinea-Bissau is most visible through the high incidence of female genital mutilation and domestic violence, but also through women's limited access to land and credit, poor institutional representation and inequalities in justice, law, education, and health. Years of political instability have resulted in significant challenges for state structures and governance, which have inadvertently influenced gender equality [1].

Despite the constraints that women faced, 80 percent were economically active, compared to 90 percent of men [2]. Women worked mainly in agriculture, although they had almost no access to land. Although statistics are scarce, an existing study showed that women's access to land in Guinea-Bissau is lower than in neighbouring countries, where access is between 5-10 percent [3]. Only 20 percent of national government roles are held by women. Furthermore, there are high rates of adolescents giving birth - 84 births per 1,000 to a mother aged 15-19. Also, 52 percent of women in the same age group had experienced female genital mutilation [4].

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 was designed to mainstream gender in all activities to meet the differing needs of men and women in all their diversity and to promote equal opportunities. Emergency activity included mobile phone-based cash transfers to reach many vulnerable families in the most remote parts of the country and to meet the immediate needs of women, children and the elderly. Families assisted under this activity were selected based on a previously established vulnerability analysis criterion, which considered gender-differentiated vulnerabilities of households.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP addressed the specific needs of two special groups, girls enrolled primary school in grades 5-6, and all children with disabilities. Overall, 25,000 girls were assisted with take-home rations, while 635 children with disabilities (42 percent girls) were reached through this approach. The distribution of take-home rations was intended to promote the enrolment and retention of children with disabilities and girls in schools. Unfortunately, girls are often forced into early marriage before completing primary school. Conclusions of the last decentralised evaluation of the school feeding programme were that school meals and take-home rations promoted student assiduity and helped to reduce dropouts; that take-home rations decreased families' burden of feeding and potentially contributed to the assiduity of girls; the delivery of both school meals and take-home rations positively impacted nutrition of students; and that school meals were well accepted by students and along with take-home rations helped to decrease families' burden of feeding.

Also under this activity, many rural women producers benefited from participation in the production chain when supplying food to school canteens. Home-grown school feeding programmes purchased local produce from 2,194 women from 8 rural women's associations and 723 men during the reporting period to build resilience in rural areas.

Behavioural change communication activities targeted urban and rural populations to raise awareness of the need for good nutrition practices and basic health care. Post-distribution monitoring showed that women were primarily responsible for the care of children. Therefore, behavioural change communication sessions were focused on encouraging male participation in childcare. Some complementary actions to promote gender equality in the country, such as training on gender and basic concepts of nutrition, were carried out for 117 women and 83 men smallholder farmers in four of the eight regions of the country. This aimed to help change consumption habits associated with food taboos and those that affect pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and children.

The strength of the Emergency Food Security Support project (PAUSA, in Portuguese) was its focus on promoting gender balance and helping the most vulnerable rural populations, with the greatest impacts being on agricultural producers who were directly affected by the increase in the price of agricultural inputs. The inclusive and equitable sharing of information at central, regional and community levels was a strong element in the implementation of this project, allowing it to support men, women and families in all rural areas of Guinea-Bissau. Of the 2,436 communities identified and selected, 44,800 farmers were registered (51 percent women). Women were specifically targeted in this project as 80 percent worked in agriculture, while being more disadvantaged in terms of access to land, credit and

agricultural inputs.

Under the Peace Building Fund (PBF) project, WFP promoted gender balance through activities that provided space for dialogue between men and women. Dialogue spaces were established at community level and involved men and women in project monitoring committees in order to promote women's participation in decision-making. In addition, 20 first forums on gender equality were organized at community, regional and national levels. As women have been more disadvantaged by traditional and institutional frameworks, the project specifically targeted women and provided them with opportunities to close the gap through capacity strengthening and income-generating activities.

The capacity building aspect of government institutions was the primary focus of activity 5, which enabled the training of 15 people; 4 from the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity and 11 from national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The gender dimension was fully taken into account in the ongoing development of the social protection policy. Civil society and women's organisations contributed to the development of the policy through participation in consultations. This ensured that the policy provided equal opportunities for men and women.

Lastly, significant progress was made regarding gender balance in the WFP Guinea-Bissau Country Office workforce. In 2023, gender imbalance was reduced by 28 percent, compared to 2022. Ongoing recruitment will further improve this situation. Management's decision to open internship positions exclusively to young female candidates in February 2024 is part of the overall goal to achieve gender parity.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

The protection of various populations, including and the most vulnerable (girls, boys, women, the elderly and people with disabilities, among others) was critical in Guinea-Bissau due to the lack of protection frameworks and/or their effective application. Some segments of the population suffer from discrimination based on customary and traditional beliefs, resulting in an unequal society.

WFP prioritised the United Nations 'leave no one behind' principle within project design and implementation. This ensured that protection and accountability to affected populations were fully integrated into agreements signed with government agencies and cooperating partners. These were also an integral part of WFP's rigorous monitoring processes.

The training in 2022 on the 'leave no one behind' principle, attended by four WFP activity managers and other United Nations colleagues, served as a pivotal point in enhancing their understanding of human rights, protection, and accountability issues. The knowledge acquired from this training had a profound influence on the subsequent year, 2023. It positively shaped the way WFP's accountabilities to people in need were considered, and it played a crucial role in mainstreaming the protection and accountability to affected populations in the design and implementation of processes. This influence was particularly evident in the assessment of cooperating partners' compliance with these principles in 2023, demonstrating the lasting impact of the 2022 training.

In 2023, WFP conducted 14 community-based participatory planning sessions in three regions (Cacheu, Gabu and Quinara) to involve local communities in the design of the Peace Building fund (PBF) project activities in their localities. This approach placed people in need at the centre of decisions about what they deemed good and appropriate for themselves in the future. WFP also used this approach in the development of the climate change adaptation proposal, which focused on the southern regions of Guinea-Bissau.

WFP continued to support female schoolchildren and those with disabilities through the provision of take-home rations. This helped encourage their enrolment and retention in school, and aimed to reduce the likelihood of early marriage. As a result, the number of people that received take-home rations increased by 14 percent in 2023. However, there were some interruptions in distributions due to food shortages. WFP works closely with the General Directorate of Inclusive Education and the National Association of Persons with Disabilities to progressively remove social barriers that limited access to school for children with disabilities.

The results of post-distribution monitoring reflected WFP's commitment to the promotion of dignity, safety and meaningful access to assistance for the people we serve. In fact, 100 percent of household heads surveyed reported that they had the most important information about the assistance they received, and that they had unhindered access to WFP programmes. The same proportion felt that WFP and its implementing partners treated people with dignity, while almost all people reported no security problems.

To ensure full accountability towards assisted populations, WFP maintained its toll-free telephone hotline as a community-based feedback mechanism for all WFP-supported people, their families and community members. This allowed people to report concerns and suggestions directly to WFP staff, with full anonymity. Preliminary results from post-distribution monitoring showed that the hotline number was well known (93 percent) and regularly used by local communities when needed especially in cash transfer operations. In 2023, 100 percent of complaints were fully processed and resolved. Despite these positive statistics, WFP decided to improve this feedback mechanism in 2023 with the implementation of a dedicated staff member and the use of SugarCRM software to better manage people's feedback and complaints.

To date, 74 community feedback and complaint committees have been established at district and regional levels to increase accountability to people in need under the Emergency Food Security Support project (PAUSA, in Portuguese). Feedback committees complement the existing toll-free telephone hotline to help people supported by WFP to voice their concerns. The PAUSA project was implemented at the national level and provides agricultural inputs, including fertilisers and pesticides, that aim to deliver environmental and social impacts. Quarterly environmental and social

reports are prepared to monitor risks and the implementation of mitigation measures.

Data protection is a priority for WFP and this is enforced in a number of ways. Individuals' data was collected and handled in full compliance with WFP's internal guidelines on personal data protection and privacy. Data was gathered anonymously and was shared exclusively for official use and only among legitimate and authorised users. People receiving assistance were always informed of the use of their data and asked for their consent, both in the context of data collection for monitoring purposes and communication material, such as photos and videos. Implementation partners were required and trained to follow the same data protection standards. In this regard, WFP signed a data sharing agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as part of the Emergency Food Security Support project (PAUSA, in Portuguese) to establish a legal framework for possible data sharing.

One of the most important measures of WFP's accountability to affected population is the high improvement seen in the rate at which respondents were fully informed about the assistance programmes the organisation provides. From a low base of 2 percent five years ago, WFP has seen a steady upward trend, reaching 50 percent in 2022 and 100 percent in 2023 for this indicator.

# Environmental sustainability

**Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Guinea-Bissau was ranked the third most vulnerable country in the world to the effects of climate change, according to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index [1]. In the north and east of the country, dry seasons are expected to lengthen, with more frequent droughts. This lack of rainfall will hamper crop yields and exacerbate food insecurity. WFP's Climate Risk Analysis Report [2] has projected a 20 percent decrease in rainfall for the Savannah-Sahelian zone by 2050. Guinea-Bissau's coastal regions are also vulnerable to a rise in sea-level, which will threaten land, homes, and livelihoods, with the Bijagos archipelago being particularly vulnerable. The central and south regions of the country will face greater variability in rainfall, with more intense and frequent rainfall events in prolonged rainy seasons inevitably leading to flooding and landslides as well as threatening infrastructure, agricultural production and food security. Since 2015, flooding has affected 170,000 people in southern coastal areas and the eastern plains, with 8 percent of the rice production destroyed.

WFP's primary focus in 2023 was on the need to support agricultural productivity, livelihood diversification and adaptation of rural households to climate change, with a strong gender focus. To strengthen its capacity in this area, WFP hired a National Advisor on Social and Environmental Safeguards early in the year. Programme activities were implemented in accordance with WFP's environmental safeguards policy. Five field level agreements (FLAs) were also developed and signed with cooperating partners in 2023 to mainstream environmental and social safeguards (ESS). This was followed by training for cooperating partners on ESS issues. However, only activity 4 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 regarding resilience and smallholder support was subject to environmental screening. Screening for all five CSP activities is planned for 2024.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has continued its efforts to mainstream environmental sustainability in support functions. Areas of focus included the reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, improved waste and water management, the use of sustainable procurement practices and increased staff awareness.

In the WFP Guinea-Bissau country office, the amount of glass cups and filtered water dispensers for staff was increased to reduce the use of plastic bottles and cups. To save energy and reduce carbonisation, in line with the mission of the Regional Environmental Management System, all office staff were made aware to use air conditioning at 24 degrees and to close doors and windows to reduce external heat and solar radiation. In addition, only energy-saving LED light bulbs are used. New WFP management strongly promoted the use of digital documents and digital approval of documents, reducing the use of paper and continuing to recycle and reuse paper. The recycling of empty fish cans used daily in the schools supported by the School Feeding Programme is being explored as there is currently no environmentally friendly solution for reusing metal tins.

The first Regional Environmental Retreat and Workshop was held in Dakar, Senegal, in October 2023. Activities during the workshop included site visits to waste recyclers and strategic discussions regarding the Environmental Management System (EMS) for the West Africa. Participants identified clear key performance indicators (KPIs) to guide the implementation of EMS action plans. These were shared with the environmental focal point of WFP's Guinea-Bissau Country Office. The chosen KPIs reflected WFP's ambition to improve environmental performance and drive meaningful change. Specific targets were established regarding waste management and energy efficiency, including the initiation of recycling efforts and the replacement of energy-consuming equipment. These highlighted WFP's determination to lead by example and to reduce its environmental footprint.

In 2024, WFP will launch a pilot project to turn WFP-supported schools green through the planting of trees. This will aim to improve the living environment of students and teachers, while also raising awareness among young girls and boys about the importance of environmental protection and management, especially in the context of the climate crisis. The



production of improved stoves will also resume in 2024. These aim to reduce the amount of wood used for cooking and therefore also reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

# Nutrition integration

## **Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Maternal and child malnutrition is widespread in Guinea-Bissau. Despite progress in the reduction of the average incidence of stunting, from 31 percent of the population in 1996, to 22 percent in 2012, the number of malnourished people increased to 28 percent in 2018 [1]. In 2023, stunting affected 28 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months, reaching 30 percent in the Oio, Bafatá and Gabú regions. This equated to a Very High prevalence according to the World Health Organization. According to the 2021 Global Nutrition Report the prevalence of wasting has remained at 5 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months since 2010 [2]. While progress was made towards the reduction of anaemia among women and girls of reproductive age, 48 percent of all women and girls were still affected. Among women and girls aged 15 to 49 years, 44 percent suffered from anaemia [3], while only 32 percent achieved minimum dietary diversity [4]. People living with HIV (3 percent of the population) and with people living with tuberculosis (TB) also faced food and nutrition-related vulnerabilities. According to the latest available data, 23 percent of people living with HIV and 43 percent of people living with TB were undernourished, and more than 20 percent of people living with HIV and/or TB were food insecure. Malnutrition affected families of all economic statuses, with poverty, high maternal illiteracy and lack of knowledge about good nutritional practices being shown as key contributing factors.

Key findings and recommendations of WFP's Fill the Nutrient Gap study were also considered during the design and the implementation of activities within the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023. Particular focus was placed on recommendations linked with the need to mainstream nutrition considerations into all areas of WFP interventions in order to improve the availability, access and affordability of nutritious, locally produced food.

Under activity 1 (Crisis Response), nutritional status was one of the main criteria for selecting households for assistance. Priority was given to people that required their immediate nutritional and health needs to be met, especially children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Activity 2 (School Feeding Programme) and activity 3 (Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition) were merged under strategic outcome 2 to better integrate both activities and to create more synergies between them. Under this outcome, WFP raised awareness of healthy eating practices, strengthened and expanded home-grown school feeding interventions and introduced take-home rations for girls in grades 5-6 and children with disabilities. The promotion of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions helped to reduce malnutrition, especially among young children. WFP strengthened nutrition programming through community, school and facility-based malnutrition prevention and treatment activities. Schoolchildren received daily rations of 120 grams of rice, 50 grams of locally purchased tubers, 20 grams of locally purchased pulses, and 20 grams of canned fish. WFP resumed support for malnourished people living with HIV through food distributions. Cash-based transfers (CBTs) will soon follow for food-insecure households in this group.

On national Nutrition Day (18 November 2023), WFP and its partners, including the Ministry of Health, the European Union and other landa Guiné [5] entities, organised a commemorative event in Nhacra (Oio region) with the participation of local communities and 55 organizations. The event provided an opportunity for WFP and its partners in landa Guiné to sensitise national partners and the population on the importance of healthy eating and to call for joint efforts to support positive social behaviour change in relation to nutrition.

Opportunities exist to increase the availability of nutritious food by diversifying production and developing fisheries. Current levels of domestic food production are inadequate and could be improved by focusing on increasing the proportion of fresh fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts and animal products. WFP therefore supported smallholder farmers to produce items for their own consumption and also to diversify their production. Farmers' associations, especially women, were targeted as the main entry point for sensitisation on good nutrition practices because of their role in caring for children. In 2023, WFP supported more than 500 women in the area of vegetable production by providing technical assistance, seeds and small farming equipment. Thirteen modern water wells with pumps and solar panels were dug to support women's horticultural production. Beneficiaries reported that the project enabled them to grow vegetables, which they had previously been unable to do due to problems with access to water. This improved diet diversity, food consumption and income generation for participating households.

Together with its development partners, WFP is strengthening its support to the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Solidarity for the development of an inclusive and nutrition-sensitive social protection system. This engagement

contributed directly to strategic outcome 4 of the CSP and was mainstreamed through additional outcomes.

# Partnerships

In 2023, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and traditional donors, while diversifying partnerships and engaging with new actors to successfully gather technical and financial resources to implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027. This was part of WFP's effort to diversify funding sources and successfully position itself as a relevant development partner in the country.

In close collaboration with the Government, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, and Climate Action, the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity, WFP continued to implement programmes to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specific focus was placed upon the targets of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP signed a new agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the African Development Bank (AfDB), and commenced the distribution of agricultural inputs under the Project to Support Urgent Food Security Needs in Guinea-Bissau (PAUSA, in Portuguese). This fell under WFP's resilience-building activities. WFP also supported the Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, and Climate Action in the development of a concept note for the Adaptation Fund and worked together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and AfDB to finalise a proposal for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) [1].

WFP strengthened existing partnerships with the governments of Spain and Japan to address the needs of vulnerable communities in Guinea-Bissau. As part of a debt-swap agreement with Spain, WFP expanded activities for the prevention of malnutrition among women, children, and people living with HIV and/or tuberculosis. In addition, WFP renewed its collaboration with the Government of Japan to improve the nutritional and educational outcomes of schoolchildren through the national school meals programme.

In close collaboration with the General Directorate of School Canteens of the Ministry of National Education, WFP scaled-up its School Connect pilot project, which digitises school feeding operations through a web-based application. The project was extended to 33 additional schools in the Oio region, and is now being implemented in 80 schools nationwide.

Together with the Ministry of Public Health, the European Union delegation, and additional partners, WFP organised a day of celebrations for the National Nutrition Day on 18 November 2023. This included an awareness-raising campaign about good dietary practices, as well as free consultations on blood pressure, diabetes, and nutritional status, across the country. This event helped expand the reach of nutrition interventions in line with WFP's CSP objective to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in the country.

CSP activities were implemented with 24 cooperating partners (all of which were national organisations). These partners provided essential contributions to WFP's activities, ranging from the procurement of local foods for home-grown school feeding, to the distribution of food assistance to health centres and schools, and the coordination of resilience projects.

Given WFP's expanded operations in Guinea-Bissau and the need to scale up its capacities, two international experts were engaged via the Standby Partnership mechanism to provide assistance in sustainable food systems transformation and social protection. The sustainable food systems transformation expert was sent on secondment from the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), while the social protection specialist was deployed by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)/Norwegian Capacity (NORCAP).

Fruitful partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs) continued in 2023, with WFP advancing its engagement with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank, and the Islamic Development Bank. Close collaboration between the Government of Guinea-Bissau, international financial institutions and WFP played a crucial role in informing country analysis and project preparation, while it also supported project development and implementation. In the context of the pilot cooperation programme with the IMF, WFP participated in a seminar on food security in fragile and conflict-affected states - as part of IMF's Internal Economic Training programme - and organised a field visit for an IMF delegation to discuss ways to promote the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technique in the country. This is a management system for irrigated rice production that reduces the cost of water, seeds and fertiliser, which leads to higher incomes for farmers. WFP's agricultural projects were also featured in IMF's third review of Guinea-Bissau under the Extended Credit Facility arrangement. Lastly, WFP also signed a trilateral agreement with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and IFAD to implement the Economic Development Project for the Southern Regions (PADES, in Portuguese). This focused on a vulnerability assessment of farmers, the purchase of local agricultural products for the national school meals programme, and training of farmers' associations on good agricultural practices.

## Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP collaborated with 14 national cooperating partners. WFP played a pivotal role in bolstering the capabilities of these national partners, thereby enabling them to effectively implement a diverse portfolio of programmes aimed at achieving the objectives of the CSP.

A strong and diverse partnership with the Government enabled WFP to be present in all regions and districts of Guinea-Bissau, particularly through the Emergency Food Security Support Project (PAUSA, in Portuguese). This was funded by the African Development Bank through the Ministry of Agriculture, and the school feeding programme was funded by Japan, Finland and IFAD through the Government of Guinea-Bissau.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Working closely with the United Nations Country Team, WFP, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office collaborated with the Ministry of Women, Family, and Social Solidarity as partners in a joint Sustainable Development Goals-funded project to launch Guinea-Bissau's first national social protection programme. This project supported the Government in the development of a national social protection policy, the establishment of a social registry, the expansion of fiscal space for social protection through evidence generation and advocacy, and the roll out of a shock-responsive safety net programme to support people in need.

In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ministry of Territorial Administration, and civil society organisations, WFP finalised activities under the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund project to mitigate land and water conflicts exacerbated by climate change. With FAO, WFP is co-leading the establishment of the Food Systems Transformation Working Group, following the UN Food Systems Coordination HUB's mandate. The Working Group will provide mapping of what is taking place in food transformation in the country; domestic production; value chain elements to work on, and marketing of foods to best determine where participating agencies can better collaborate at integrating food production, processing, transport, marketing and nutritious input consumption to residents.

# Financial Overview

Throughout the evolving political situation in Guinea-Bissau, WFP's fundraising efforts to support the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 resulted in significant additional resources in 2023. By the end of the year, USD 23.6 million were available of USD 26.6 million goal (89 percent of target). This was a significant improvement compared with 2022, when 76 percent of intended funds were available.











In 2023, WFP's top five donors were the governments of Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Norway, other United Nations agencies and Finland, who accounted for 90 percent of funding. The remaining 10 percent of contributions came from six donors, including private sector and government donors. The substantial contribution from the Government of Guinea-Bissau reflects its commitment to working closely with WFP. WFP is actively exploring ways to diversify its donor base, with the aim of attracting multi-year funding from governments, international financial institutions, development agencies and the private sector.


The first budget revision of Guinea-Bissau's CSP 2023-2027 was made to accommodate additional funding received from the African Development Bank through the Government of Guinea-Bissau for the implementation of the Emergency Food Security Support project (PAUSA, in Portuguese). The funds were allocated to strategic outcome 3 of the CSP, under activity 4. This revision highlighted WFP's ongoing efforts to work closely with the Government and international financial institutions in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP expects that ongoing collaboration with partners such as the African Development Bank will lead to other strategic partnerships.

Although the overall level of funding was satisfactory, only strategic outcome 3 was fully funded. Strategic outcome 1 (44 percent of target), strategic outcome 2 (79 percent) and strategic outcome 4 (41 percent) did not reach their expected funding levels according to their respective annual funding plans. The main challenge remained WFP's inability to shift funds from overfunded to underfunded strategic outcomes due to the earmarking of funds received. WFP continued to submit flexible funding proposals to donors to increase flexibility in resource mobilisation.

In terms of programme execution, the low level of disbursement for activity 1 was due to protracted inter-agency discussions between WFP, UNICEF, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) regarding the implementation of the SDG-funded joint project. Activity 5 also had a relatively low level of implementation, as WFP was not able to use the additional funds received late in 2023. They are now both scheduled for implementation in 2024.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 22,985,493	 12,725,945	 19,936,840	 8,412,961
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	 1,200,198	 735,449	 523,864	 324,695
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	 1,200,198	 735,449	 523,864	 324,695
SO02: Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027.	 16,121,980	 10,263,835	 12,783,805	 4,040,942
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.	 13,555,982	 8,803,408	 6,827,860	 3,107,318
Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.	 2,565,998	 1,460,426	 5,955,945	 933,623
SO03: Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027.	 5,663,314	 1,726,660	 6,629,170	 4,047,324
Activity 04: Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.	 5,663,314	 1,726,660	 6,629,170	 4,047,324

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 420,369	 185,167	 170,439	 40,047
SO04: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	 420,369	 185,167	 170,439	 40,047
Activity 05: Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system	 420,369	 185,167	 170,439	 40,047
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 434,160	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 23,405,862	 12,911,112	 20,541,441	 8,453,009
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,579,398	 1,274,430	 1,844,424	 1,147,695
Total Direct Costs	 24,985,261	 14,185,542	 22,385,865	 9,600,704
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,624,041	 922,060	 1,191,469	 1,191,469
Grand Total	 26,609,303	 15,107,602	 23,577,334	 10,792,174



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) is a joint project between WFP and the Gambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture. More detail: <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/projects/gambia-agriculture-and-food-security-project>

## Operational context

[1] Human Development Report 2022. United Nations Development Programme

[2] Guinea-Bissau 2023. Global Hunger Index

[3] Briefing Note for Countries on the 2023 Multidimensional Poverty Index – Guinea-Bissau 2023. United Nations Development Programme

[4] Guinea-Bissau Country Index 2023. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN)

[5] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2023. Small Island Developing States

[6] World Development indicators 2020. World Bank

[7] Human Development Report 2020. United Nations Development Programme

[8] Guinea-Bissau Country Gender Profile 2015. African Development Bank

[9] National Food Security and Nutritional Monitoring System 2023. World Food Programme

[10] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MISC6), Guiné-Bissau 2018–2019 (Multiple indicator cluster survey (round 6), Guinea-Bissau 2018–2019). Ministry of Economy and Finance and National Institute of Statistics of Guinea-Bissau

[11] Ibid

[12] Ibid

[13] Ibid

[14] The Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Continental Report: Social and Economic Impact of Child Undernutrition 2022. African Union & World Food Programme

[15] Ibid

[16] Ibid

[17] Ibid

## Strategic outcome 01

For Output A.4.1, WFP did not use value or commodity vouchers in 2023. Only cash modality was used

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) is a joint project between WFP and the Gambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture. More detail: <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/projects/gambia-agriculture-and-food-security-project>

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) is a joint project between WFP and the Gambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture. More detail: <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/projects/gambia-agriculture-and-food-security-project>

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/gw/Gender-Analysis-Final-01.03.2021.pdf>

[2] Guinea-Bissau Country Gender Profile 2015. African Development Bank

[3] <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/gw/Gender-Analysis-Final-01.03.2021.pdf>

[4] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MISC6) 2018-2019, Relatório Final. Ministério da Economia e Finanças, Direção Geral do Plano/Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE); 2020

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Guinea Bissau ND-GAIN profile: <https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/guinea-bissau>

[2] Röhrig, F., Bougouma, K., Schiek, B., Ghosh, A., Ramirez-Villegas, J., Achicanoy, H., Esquivel, A., Saavedra, C., Diekjürgen, D., Grosjean, G., 2021. WFP Critical Corporate Initiative: Climate Response Analysis Guinea-Bissau. The Alliance of Biodiversity and The International Centre for Tropical Agriculture; World Food Programme

## Nutrition integration

[1] United Nations country team. 2020. Common Country Analysis for Guinea-Bissau, 2020

[2] Development Initiatives. 2021. 2021 Global Nutrition Report

[3] Inquérito aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MISC6), Guiné-Bissau 2018–2019 (Multiple indicator cluster survey (round 6), Guinea-Bissau 2018–2019)

[4] Food security and Nutrition Monitoring System. October 2023 survey

[5] Ianda Guiné constitutes a broad and ambitious European Union cooperation intervention with Guinea-Bissau, which covers different development sectors, with the general objective of strengthening the resilience of populations through improving food and nutritional security and increasing socioeconomic opportunities for the people of Guinea-Bissau. More detail: <https://iandaguine.org/quem-somos/#mensagem>

## Partnerships

[1] The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) is a joint project between WFP and the Gambian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture. More detail: <https://www.gafspfund.org/index.php/projects/gambia-agriculture-and-food-security-project>

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	166,798	138,638	83%
	female	168,210	131,813	78%
	total	335,008	270,451	81%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	28,628	14,652	51%
	female	28,628	15,176	53%
	total	57,256	29,828	52%
24-59 months	male	928	870	94%
	female	928	993	107%
	total	1,856	1,863	100%
5-11 years	male	98,128	93,510	95%
	female	98,128	85,477	87%
	total	196,256	178,987	91%
12-17 years	male	70	68	97%
	female	94	80	85%
	total	164	148	90%
18-59 years	male	36,754	26,105	71%
	female	37,822	27,514	73%
	total	74,576	53,619	72%
60+ years	male	2,290	3,433	150%
	female	2,610	2,573	99%
	total	4,900	6,006	123%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	335,008	270,451	81%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	56,340	24,831	44%
Malnutrition treatment programme	4,550	8,037	176%
School based programmes	196,518	178,983	91%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	53,000	48,227	90%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	24,600	10,500	42%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	675	43	6%
Canned Fish	675	122	18%
Corn Soya Blend	1,099	331	30%
Iodised Salt	101	0	0%
Rice	5,469	819	15%
Tubers - Fresh	1,687	307	18%
Vegetable Oil	339	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	705,600	198,627	28%
Commodity Voucher	176,400	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	93,204	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 03			
Commodity Voucher	180,000	0	0%
Cash	720,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.</b>		<b>Crisis Response</b>			
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.</b>					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: People affected by shocks have access to nutritious food, cash and services to meet their essential needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,300 12,300 <b>24,600</b>	4,441 6,059 <b>10,500</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	705,600	198,626
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	176,400	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	2,205,000	945,000

### Other Output

#### Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: People affected by shocks have access to nutritious food, cash and services to meet their essential needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	General Distribution	Number	1,500	399

CSP Output 02: National and local governments have enhanced capacity to prepare and respond to climate change and socio-economic shocks

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.18: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	C.18.1: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	35	20
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	1	1

## Outcome Results

### Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.68	≤5	≤17	7.5	WFP
	Male	17.3	≤5	≤17	6.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.25	≤5	≤17	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.2	≥85	≥75	95.9	WFP
	Male	71.3	≥85	≥75	94.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	72.9	≥85	≥75	95.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.6	≤10	≤20	4.1	WFP
	Male	24.3	≤10	≤20	4.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤10	≤20	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.2	≤5	≤5	0	WFP
	Male	4.4	≤5	≤5	0.92	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.1	≤5	≤5	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.6	≥70	≥55	54	WFP
	Male	56.1	≥70	≥55	65.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	52.1	≥70	≥55	60.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.5	≥60	≥50	42.6	WFP
	Male	40.9	≥60	≥50	31.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.2	≥60	≥50	36.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.9	≤2	≤2	3.4	WFP
	Male	3	≤2	≤2	3.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.8	≤2	≤2	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.4	≥75	≥65	68.4	WFP
	Male	65.6	≥75	≥65	72.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	61.2	≥75	≥65	71	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.9	≥50	≥30	29.2	WFP
	Male	24.2	≥50	≥30	24.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	27.2	≥50	≥30	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.6	≤5	≤10	2.4	WFP
	Male	10.2	≤5	≤10	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.6	≤5	≤10	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.8	≥65	≥30	52.9	WFP
	Male	19.9	≥65	≥30	49	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.6	≥65	≥30	50.6	WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥65	≥30	34	WFP
	Male	26.3	≥65	≥30	35.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≥65	≥30	35	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.2	≤30	≤50	13.1	WFP
	Male	53.8	≤30	≤50	15.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	54.4	≤30	≤50	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.3	≤5	≤10	8.6	WFP
	Male	14.2	≤5	≤10	8.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	≤5	≤10	8.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.7	≤10	≤20	4.8	WFP
	Male	26.5	≤10	≤20	3.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤10	≤20	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	47.8	≤15	≤30	46.4	WFP
	Male	49.5	≤15	≤30	49.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	48.8	≤15	≤30	48.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	9.2	≥5	≥20	40.2	WFP
	Male	9.8	≥5	≥20	38.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	≥5	≥20	39	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	15.8	≥50	≥30	58	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Children - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	5.7	≥10	≥10	23.8	WFP
	Male	8.7	≥10	≥10	23.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.1	≥10	≥10	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	20.8	≥50	≥27	24.8	WFP
	Male	30.4	≥50	≥27	23.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	25.3	≥50	≥27	24.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	30.2	≥70	≥50	54.5	WFP
	Male	32.6	≥70	≥50	48.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	31.3	≥70	≥50	50.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	1.9	≥20	≥7	7.9	WFP
	Male	4.3	≥20	≥7	9.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥20	≥7	8.6	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027.				Root Causes	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.</b>					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 03: Children in rural communities have access to locally sourced, diversified nutritious school meals that improve nutrition and food security and create minimum conditions for quality education.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	
			Male	100	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98,100	85,476
			Male	98,100	93,507
			<b>Total</b>	<b>196,200</b>	<b>178,983</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	7,525	1,126.2
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	33,746,400	7,707,314
CSP Output 04: School-age girls and children with disabilities have access to take-home rations and their households are able to send their children to school and/or keep them longer in school to allow for improved learning outcomes.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Students (primary schools); Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	31,559	23,689
			Male	59	1,802
			<b>Total</b>	<b>31,618</b>	<b>25,491</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,419	164.45
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,419	164.45
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	5,676,000	860,449
<b>Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.</b>					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 05: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and people living with HIV and TB and their households have access to nutritious diets that improve their nutrition status.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care & treatment; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of stunting	Female	30,651	16,857
			Male	30,239	15,884
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,890</b>	<b>32,741</b>

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	784 616 <b>1,400</b>	599 283 <b>882</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	25 25 <b>50</b>	50 45 <b>95</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	51 49 <b>100</b>	70 57 <b>127</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	51 49 <b>100</b>	70 57 <b>127</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	28,000 28,000 <b>56,000</b>	12,291 12,413 <b>24,704</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,500 1,500 <b>3,000</b>	3,847 3,086 <b>6,933</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	240  <b>240</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,100	331.08
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	93,204	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	312,800	66,210
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	10,391,600	2,201,010

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	273,000	495,956
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1	

## Other Output

### Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: Children in rural communities have access to locally sourced, diversified nutritious school meals that improve nutrition and food security and create minimum conditions for quality education.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	40	15
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	852	852
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	4
C.18: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	C.18.1: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	20,000	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	12	12
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	12	12
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	49.6
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	852	852
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	5,000	2,917

CSP Output 04: School-age girls and children with disabilities have access to take-home rations and their households are able to send their children to school and/or keep them longer in school to allow for improved learning outcomes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHs receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	33,000	25,491
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	42	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	0
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	0

**Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.**

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and people living with HIV and TB and their households have access to nutritious diets that improve their nutrition status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	HIV/TB Care & treatment	centre/site centre/site centre/site	25 50 88	25 48 87
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number Number	12 4	12 3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number Number	150 400	95 522
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number Number	3 2	2 1

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	2,280	1,000
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	5,000	7,000

CSP Output 06: Populations at risk of malnutrition benefit from improved community level treatment and prevention services including social and behaviour change activities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	11	11
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	300	127
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	20,000	24,704
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	25,000	24,704

### Outcome Results

**Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Government sector - **Location:** Guinea-Bissau - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)



Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥5	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PRI: Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0.81	≥10	≥5	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.91	≥10	≥5	-7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.38	≥10	≥5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	96	=100	≥98	98.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	≥98	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	≥98	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate	Female	0	≥95	≥90	78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥95	≥90	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥95	≥90	79	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	95.8	≥98	≥96	98.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥98	≥96	99.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.9	≥98	≥96	98.92	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Students (primary schools) - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	0	WFP programme monitoring

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ART: ART clients - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Care & treatment						
Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> CH: Children - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	97.5	≥90	≥70	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.5	≥90	≥70	53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥90	≥70	51.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> CH: Children - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0	≥50	≥25	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥25	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥25	16	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	70.8	≥95	≥85	81.2	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥95	≥85	85.2	WFP survey
	Overall	72.3	≥95	≥85	83.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	7.9	<15	<15	5.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.94	<15	<15	6.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.39	<15	<15	5.77	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.07	<3	<3	0.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.13	<3	<3	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.1	<3	<3	0.15	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.57	<15	<15	1.33	WFP
	Male	0.77	<15	<15	1.15	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.68	<15	<15	1.25	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	91.31	>75	>75	92.39	WFP
	Male	91.97	>75	>75	92.06	programme monitoring
	Overall	91.66	>75	>75	92.24	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	28.1	≥10	≥10	15.4	WFP survey
	Male	27.1	≥10	≥10	12.1	WFP survey
	Overall	27.7	≥10	≥10	13.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	35.8	≥50	≥25	18.3	WFP survey
	Male	34.2	≥50	≥25	16.7	WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥50	≥25	17.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥70	≥50	17.8	WFP survey
	Male	0.3	≥70	≥50	15.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.1	≥70	≥50	16.1	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	18.9	≥25	≥20	8.7	WFP survey
	Male	13.1	≥25	≥20	10	WFP survey
	Overall	16.3	≥25	≥20	9.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant women and girls and new mothers - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	32	≥60	≥50	57.6	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027.</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.</b>					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 07: Smallholder farmers, especially associations of women and young smallholder farmers, have improved assets, knowledge and capacity to enhance their resilience and produce nutritious and climate-smart produce.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,000 2,000 <b>5,000</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	720,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	180,000	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	24,000 24,000 <b>48,000</b>	25,039 23,188 <b>48,227</b>

## Other Output

### Activity 04: Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: Smallholder farmers, especially associations of women and young smallholder farmers, have improved assets, knowledge and capacity to enhance their resilience and produce nutritious and climate-smart produce.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	463
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	18	18
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2,086	3,666
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	17	18
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	500	463
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	200	200

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 08: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors, especially women and young people, have improved production capacities, are able to aggregate marketable surpluses and reduce post-harvest losses, and have better access to markets, leveraging linkages to schools.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20,000	23,187
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30,000	25,040
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	5,809,000	6,084,000
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,500	0

## Outcome Results

**Activity 04: Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	≤5	≤5	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	0	≤40	≤50	37.7	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	60.7	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.08	≤8	≤10	10.08	WFP survey
	Male	9.11	≤8	≤10	9.11	WFP survey
	Overall	9.41	≤8	≤10	9.41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84.6	≥90	≥90	84.6	WFP survey
	Male	83	≥90	≥90	83	WFP survey
	Overall	83.2	≥90	≥90	83.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	12.2	≤8	≤8	12.2	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	≤8	≤8	14.1	WFP survey
	Overall	13.8	≤8	≤8	13.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.2	≤2	≥2	3.2	WFP survey
	Male	2.9	≤2	≥2	2.9	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2	≥2	3	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	44.5	≥70	≥50	44.5	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	36	≥75	≥50	7.28	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	391,627	=5,257,402	=5,257,402	1,079,277	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	477.62	=6,411,816	=6,411,816	882.63	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	19.65	≥75	≥50	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≥75	≥50	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	≥75	≥50	47	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholders Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥90	≥70	98.7	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 09: National institutions have the capacity to better collect and analyse data, target beneficiaries and deliver social protection to those most in need					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	5	2
C.18: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	C.18.1: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.22: Country office supports their countries' national development plan by identifying the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind within the framework of a United Nations Joint process (QCPR)	C.22.1: Country office supports their countries' national development plan by identifying the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind within the framework of a United Nations Joint process (QCPR)	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	30	30
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	4	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	US\$	50,000	50,000

### Outcome Results

**Activity 05: Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥1,000,000	≥500,000	1,193,939	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> National Institutions - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	5	≥5	=5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	=5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥74,064	≥74,064	74,064	WFP programme monitoring



## Cross-cutting Indicators

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office implements environmental management systems	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	33.33	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	19.5	≥60	≥50	11	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	28.6	<20	<25	52	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	51.9	<20	<25	37	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	60	≥50	≥30	60	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	≥95	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	≥95	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	≥95	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	≥95	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥95	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	≥90	89.67	WFP
	Male	99.2	=100	≥90	91.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.4	=100	≥90	90.97	WFP programme monitoring
						WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Guinea-Bissau - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	47.2	≥80	≥70	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51.2	≥80	≥70	100	
	Overall	50.3	≥80	≥70	100	

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Distribution of Super Cereal Plus for the prevention of stunting in children aged 6 to 23 months in the Bafatá region.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

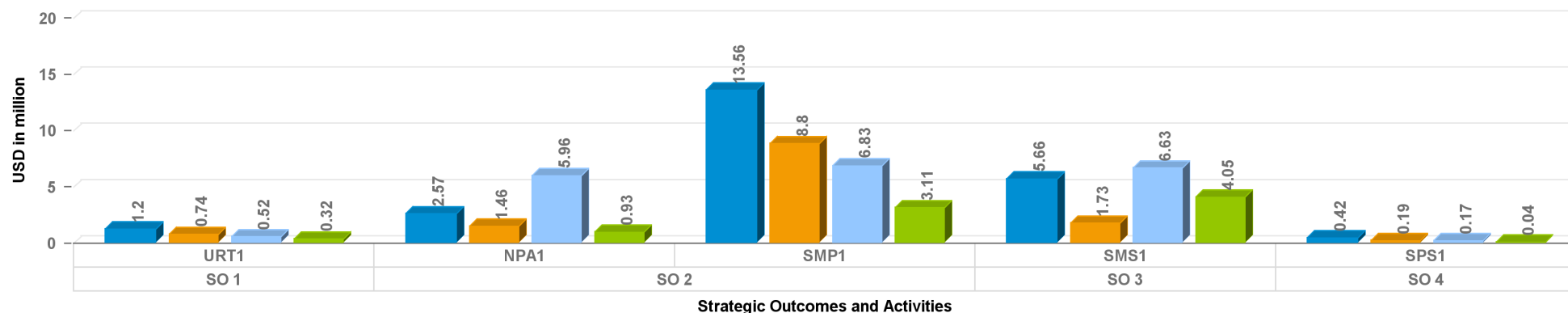
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 2		Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027.
SO 3		Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027.
SO 4		The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system



# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	434,160	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>434,160</b>	<b>0</b>
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	1,200,198	735,450	523,865	324,695
	Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027.	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.	2,565,999	1,460,427	5,955,946	933,623
		Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.	13,555,982	8,803,409	6,827,860	3,107,319
	Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027.	Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.	5,663,314	1,726,660	6,629,170	4,047,324
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>22,985,493</b>	<b>12,725,945</b>	<b>19,936,841</b>	<b>8,412,961</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system	420,369	185,167	170,440	40,048
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>420,369</b>	<b>185,167</b>	<b>170,440</b>	<b>40,048</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>23,405,863</b>	<b>12,911,113</b>	<b>20,541,441</b>	<b>8,453,009</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,579,399</b>	<b>1,274,430</b>	<b>1,844,424</b>	<b>1,147,696</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>24,985,261</b>	<b>14,185,543</b>	<b>22,385,865</b>	<b>9,600,705</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,624,042</b>	<b>922,060</b>	<b>1,191,469</b>	<b>1,191,469</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>26,609,303</b>	<b>15,107,603</b>	<b>23,577,335</b>	<b>10,792,174</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

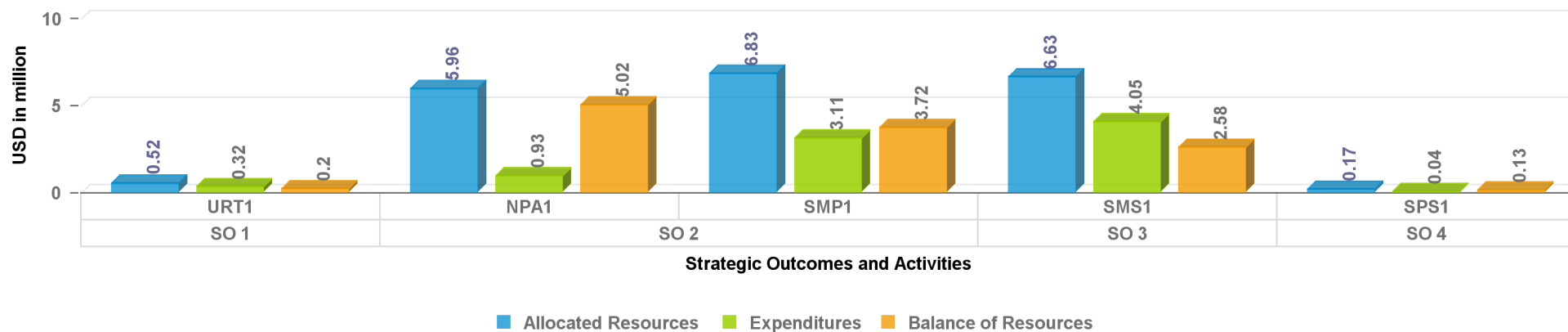
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	
SO 2	Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027.	
SO 3	Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027.	
SO 4	The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Guinea Bissau are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacities of national partners and local communities in preparedness and response.	1,200,198	523,865	0	523,865	324,695	199,169
	Rural communities in Guinea-Bissau, particularly women and young people, have increased resilience in the face of climate change and socio-economic shocks and stressors by 2027.	Provide an integrated support package to smallholder farmers, especially women's and young smallholder farmers' associations, for improved livelihoods, access to markets, diets and resilience.	5,663,314	6,629,170	0	6,629,170	4,047,324	2,581,846
	Children, vulnerable populations, and people at risk of malnutrition in Guinea-Bissau have improved diets and access to basic services, including health, education, and nutrition by 2027.	Provide nutrition services for populations at risk of malnutrition and strengthen community and national level nutrition services.	2,565,999	5,955,946	0	5,955,946	933,623	5,022,323
		Provide nutritious school meals and take-home rations to schoolchildren for improved education outcomes and pilot approaches to strengthening the national school health and nutrition system.	13,555,982	6,827,860	0	6,827,860	3,107,319	3,720,541
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>22,985,493</b>	<b>19,936,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,936,841</b>	<b>8,412,961</b>	<b>11,523,879</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Guinea-Bissau Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	The social protection system in Guinea-Bissau is strengthened by 2027.	Provide technical support and capacitate national institutions to build an efficient, inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system	420,369	170,440	0	170,440	40,048	130,392
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>420,369</b>	<b>170,440</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>170,440</b>	<b>40,048</b>	<b>130,392</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	434,160	0	434,160	0	434,160
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>434,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>434,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>434,160</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>23,405,863</b>	<b>20,541,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,541,441</b>	<b>8,453,009</b>	<b>12,088,432</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,579,399</b>	<b>1,844,424</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,844,424</b>	<b>1,147,696</b>	<b>696,729</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>24,985,261</b>	<b>22,385,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,385,865</b>	<b>9,600,705</b>	<b>12,785,161</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,624,042</b>	<b>1,191,469</b>		<b>1,191,469</b>	<b>1,191,469</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>26,609,303</b>	<b>23,577,335</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,577,335</b>	<b>10,792,174</b>	<b>12,785,161</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures